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27 June 1980

# Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 122



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27 June 1980

## WORLDWIDE REPORT

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BALTIC TREATY COMES INTO FORCE

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 30 Apr 80 p 12

[Article: "Baltic Treaty Comes Into Force on Saturday"]

[Text] The Baltic Sea Environmental Protection Treaty will come into force on Saturday and the first meeting of the Baltic Sea Protection Commission will be held in Helsinki next week on 5-8 May.

An agreement concerning the headquarters of the commission will be signed between Finland and other members of the commission at a ministerial level meeting: for the first time Helsinki will become the headquarters of an international organization.

All the Baltic states will participate in the meeting. Delegations from Denmark, the GDR, Poland, Sweden, the Soviet Union, and Finland will be led by ministers responsible for environmental protection. The delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany will be led by a state secretary from the Ministry of Communications.

Czechoslovakia, Norway, and 13 international organizations will participate in the meeting as observers.

The Baltic Sea Environmental Protection Treaty was concluded in Helsinki in 1974. At the same time an interim commission was established to prepare the framework for the actual commission which has now been established.

Each treaty member country is a member of the Baltic Commission (Helsinki commission). The commission will meet once a year and its permanent secretariat will work in Helsinki beginning 1 July 1980.

A general secretary, scientific secretary, and a sea transport secretary will be appointed at the first meeting of the commission in Helsinki. Members of the secretariat will be elected from Finland, the Soviet Union, and Sweden or Denmark.



#### Koikkalainen Will Head Finnish Delegation

On Tuesday the President of the Republic appointed the Finnish delegation to the meeting of the Baltic Commission. The chairman of the delegation will be Second Internal Affairs Minister Johannes Koikkalainen (Social Democrat), Assistant State Secretary Paul Gustafsson and Administrative Council Member Raino Pekkanen were appointed as vice chairman.

The chairman of the delegation was also granted the authority to sign the agreement concerning the commission's headquarters as well as the commission's privileges and freedoms.

Finland is to be elected as the first presiding country or chairman of the Helsinki Commission. Inasmuch as Finland is to be selected, Pekkanen will be named as chairman and Division Chief Olli Ojale as vice chairman.

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BALTIC COMMISSION ELECTS OFFICERS, BEGINS WORK

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 7 May 80 p 5

[Article: "Raimo Pekkanen as Chairman of Baltic Commission"]

[Text] The oil spill in Helsinki harbor took place at a dramatic time, a time when the Baltic Environmental Protection Treaty is to come into force and the first meeting of the Baltic Commission begins. Even though the situation is already under control, this incident demonstrates how important it is to concentrate our attention on the prevention of such oil spills and on other dangers threatening the Baltic Sea.

This statement was made by Internal Affairs Minister Johannes Koikkalainen when opening the first meeting of the Baltic Environmental Protection Commission or the Helsinki Commission at the Finlandia House in Helsinki.

Ministers and other representatives of all seven treaty countries as well as observers from international organizations participated in the meeting.

In his opening speech Minister Koikkalainen delivered President Urho Kekkonen's greetings to the meeting, in which Kekkonen emphasized the importance of protecting the Baltic Sea. "Only this can guarantee that future generations will be able to use our common legacy for securing the well-being of the citizens of this area."

Commission to Meet Once a Year

The most important event on Monday was the conclusion of the agreement concerning the location of the commission's headquarters. According to it the commission's secretariat will be permanently located in Helsinki where the commission itself will assemble once a year. The six-member secretariat will begin its work on 1 July 1980.

Administrative Council Member Raimo Pekkanen was elected as the first chairman of the commission and Division Chief Olli Ojala was elected as vice chairman. The chairman's term is 2 years and will be transferred from country to country.

The commission's general secretary, who is also a Finn, was elected on Tuesday. The Bensow house on the Esplanade will most likely be the permanent location of the secretariat. Thus for the first time Helsinki will become the headquarters of an international organization.

Judging from the atmosphere on Monday the first meeting of the commission, which will last four days, will progress routinely and without any problems. This is primarily the result of thorough preliminary preparation.

An interim Baltic Sea Commission as well as its work group, a scientific-technical work group and a sea transportation work group, have been responsible for the preparations in Helsinki. The interim commission met six times in Helsinki where the scientific-technical work group also met. Sweden was the host country of the sea transportation group.

#### Environmental Protection Began in 1974

International environmental protection work in the Baltic Sea began officially in March 1974 when a diplomatic level Baltic Sea Environmental Protection Conference was held in Helsinki. At that time the basic directions were outlined for the first treaty concerning the environmental protection of the Baltic Sea, which went into effect on 3 May after the last Baltic Sea state -- the Federal Republic of Germany -- ratified the treaty.

Even though the ratification and implementation of the treaty has progressed slowly it has also had practical consequences. Thus the use of DDT as well as the dumping of wastes into the sea have been almost completely prohibited in all states bordering the Baltic Sea.

At the general meeting in the evening a speech was delivered by Soviet Representatives, Minister N. F. Vasilyev, who delivered greetings from Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin. He stated that according to a decision adopted by the Soviet government in 1976 the dumping of all untreated waste water from Soviet cities, industry, and agriculture into the Baltic Sea will be halted by the year 1985. In the last 2 years the dumping of waste water has been halted in 16 cities and 48 large industrial enterprises.

All in all according to Vasilyev last year the Soviet Union spent more than 500 million rubles on the prevention of pollution in the Baltic Sea.

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FINNS PASS LAW TO ENFORCE BALTIC OIL-DISCHARGE TREATY

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 5 May 80 p 5

[Article: "Oil Discharge from Ships in Baltic to Come Under Stricter Control"]

[Text] Stricter control will be exercised over the discharging of oil from ships in the Baltic Sea by a statute. On Tuesday the President of the Republic proclaimed a statute for preventing water pollution caused by ships. The statute will be appended to the so-called ship waste law enacted last year.

With this law and statute Finnish legislation was made to correspond with the stipulations of the general treaty concerning the environmental protection of the Baltic Sea.

The statute will impose stricter controls over the discharging of oil. In addition, it includes stipulations concerning the discharging of dangerous liquid substances, solid waste, and sewage.

In the Helsinki agreement there is a sufficient number of technical stipulations which were not included in the statute. The Maritime Administration will provide more precise instructions regarding them.

The ship waste law also concerns waters within Finland. The new statute, on the other hand, primarily deals with the protection of the Baltic Sea.

The intent of the Ministry of Trade and Industry is to establish a work group to supplement this statute together with the Water Administration.

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## ANGOLA, SPAIN SIGN FISHING COOPERATION PROTOCOL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 80 p 2

[Text] Within the next few days, Angola and Spain are to sign, in Luanda, a general protocol of cooperation in the field of fishing, as a result of talks conducted in the Spanish capital, Madrid, in March of this year, between officials of that country and the Angolan minister of Fisheries, comrade Emilio Guerra.

In fact, the director general of Fisheries of Spain, Gonzalo Vasquez, has been in Luanda since last Wednesday, at the head of a delegation from his country, to sign this important document.

It should be pointed that, moments after his arrival at the 4 February International Airport, Gonzalo Vasquez stated that our country signed a protocol with Spain, last March, covering scientific cooperation, professional training and the installation of cold-storage facilities and a tuna canning plant in Angola.

### Start of Talks

Meanwhile, the meeting preliminary to the establishment of sectoral working committees between the representatives of Angola and Spain in the fishing branch started yesterday morning, in the offices of the Ministry of Fisheries, in Luanda. It is anticipated that the work will be concluded tomorrow.

It should be pointed out that the Angolan delegation to the talks is headed by the national director of the fishing industry, Henrique Pinto. It also includes the national director of the processing and distribution industry, Divaldo Catela do Vale, the director of the National Fisheries Research Center, Maria de Fatima Jardim, and other officials of the Ministry of Fisheries.

In turn, the Spanish delegation, headed by Gonzalo Vasquez, also includes the directors general of the fishing economy and planning and of the Spanish Oceanography Institute, members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a counselor from the Directorate General of Fishing and officials of the National Association of Seafood Banks (ANAMAR).

## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### CHIEFS

**SOVIETS IN NEW ZEALAND**--The New Zealand Government will not try to take Tasmania's place in a joint fishing venture with the USSR, suspended after the Afghanistan invasion. The Minister for Special Trade Representation, Senator Scott, said the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, had refused to approve Soviet expansion in the country's 200-mile fishing zone after the invasion. New Zealand had also reduced allocations for Soviet fishing vessels from 65,000 to 32,500 tonnes. [Excerpt] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 18 Apr 80 p 4]

**AUSTRALIAN-POLISH RESEARCH**--The summer phase of research fishing under the joint venture between Mauri Brothers and Thomson Ltd and Dalmor of Poland has been completed. The research trawler 'Danzelona' has investigated all areas presently allocated to the joint venture partners for study--from south and west of Tasmania to waters south of Western Australia. Mauri said yesterday that the catch was substantially lower than expected which could have been due to high water temperatures. Fishing would restart during the winter season to assess the seasonality of the resource. Under the joint venture agreement, vessels will operate for two years within the 200-mile Australian fishing zone in waters south of Australia. Fishing research is being undertaken only in areas not currently fished by Australian fishermen. The joint venture partners will continue to seek access to other resource areas not presently being worked. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 16 Apr 80 p 32]

**GUINEA-BISSAU SEIZES RIE BOAT**--On 17 May at 0700 hours a team exercising surveillance of our territorial waters seized the South Korean trawler "Dong Won 501" which was fishing without a license, according to a report from the state fisheries secretariat. The ship's mate Li Song Hu, 26, is being held in Bissau. Taking advantage of conditions of the region and the weather, the ship succeeded in escaping. [Excerpts] [Bissau ND PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 May 80 p 8]

FINLAND-RUSSIAN FISHING TREATY--Even in the future Finnish fishermen will be able to fish in the eastern portion of the Gulf of Finland in the three treaty areas found within the Soviet zone. Finland and the Soviet Union reached a mutual understanding on 24 May to continue the expired fishing treaty for another 10 years. No changes will be made with respect to seal catching and fishing in the vicinity of Huovari and in the treaty areas to the east and west of Suursaari, states Eero Kekkonen, section chief of the Foreign Ministry. The Finns primarily fish for herring and salmon in these areas. No actual catch quotas have been established. (Text) [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 6 May 60 p 11] 10576

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# TAIWAN SEES TO TRAIN AUSTRALIAN FISHERMEN

[From THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 13 May 80 p 5]

[Text] A Taiwanese fishing guild will approach the Federal Government for permission to train young Australian fishermen in sophisticated deep-sea fishing techniques.

The proposal was announced yesterday by the chairman of the Kaohsiung Fishingboat Commercial Guild, Mr Kung Fu Chen.

He is in Australia with a delegation from Taiwanese fishing interests involved in a joint venture with the M G Kallis group of companies.

Mr Chen said the Taiwanese fishing boats were prepared to take Australian cadets on-board for instruction in large-scale trawling and long-line fishing.

Scholarships would be made available and a post-graduate scheme for Australian fishermen would be brought into operation later.

The number of cadets involved and the eventual size of the training scheme would depend on negotiations with Australian fishing interests once government approval had been given.

It would allow Australia

to gain experience in a bigger and longer-rumpled fishing trade than were now available in Australia and would help pave the way for the creation and operation of Australia's own deep-sea fishing fleets.

The Taiwanese delegation is in Australia for a fact-finding tour before applying for the renewal of a yearly licence that allows the joint-venture company, Kallis Kaohsiung, to fish within Australia's 200 nautical mile zone.

Under the terms of the licence, first issued last November, 120 Taiwanese trawlers and 30 gill-netters are permitted to take a total annual catch of 34,500 tonnes from Cape York to North West Cape.

But the joint venturers are not licensed to fish in Australian proclaimed waters, which includes the Gulf of Carpentaria.

A spokesman for the

M G Kallis group said that none of the Taiwanese boats was operating in waters fished by Australians.

## HIGH COSTS

Mr Chen said that in the first six months of operation the joint venture had proved successful, but high fuel costs were making it difficult to maintain a big enough profit margin.

Because of the big distances involved in sailing from the pre-inspection port—Darwin—to North West waters, the joint venturers would be approaching the Federal Government to ask for Port Hedland to become another major inspection port.

At present, all vessels had to be inspected at Darwin before they started fishing, though post-catch inspections could be done at Port Hedland.

The Taiwanese fishermen would be seeking an extension of their licence to allow them to operate farther south on the North West coast, possibly down as far as the 26th parallel.



# JAPANESE CONTINUE TO TAKE MARLIN IN AUSTRALIAN ZONE

Caribbean THE AUSTRALIAN in English 9 May 80 p 3

[Report by Elizabeth Johnston]

[Thurs]

**JAPANESE** longliner fishermen took 254 black marlin from Australian waters in the four months to February.

The figure is more than double that taken each year by sports fishermen and is certain to strengthen demands for the Japanese to be banned from marlin breeding grounds in north Queensland.

The chairman of the Queensland Amateur Fishing Association, Dr Terry Russell, yesterday described the catch as damaging.

"It is a heavy catch when you consider the small number of boats operating this year and the fact that, relatively speaking, the areas have only a small population of black marlin."

"It is also heavy when you consider that fewer than 100 black marlin are taken a year for recreation fishermen off north Queensland."

"It is terrible considering the fact that the longliners know of our great concern for that fishery. They should have de-calculated their efforts out of consideration for the stock being already hard pushed."

The figure of 254 marlin taken from November 1 to February 28 has been provided to the Federal Government through radio reports from foreign vessels involved.

## TOURISTS

It will strengthen Queensland Government moves to have the longliners completely banned from north Queensland marlin waters, which are a major attraction for wealthy international tourists.

A special Federal-State committee monitoring the effects of the longlining on game fish stocks in the area will report to the Minister for Primary Industry, Mr Nixon, in the next few weeks.

The committee was formed after protests over an agreement which gave Japanese longliners access to the Australian fishing zone. It is expected to recommend a ban.

Up to 350 longliners, mainly seeking tuna, are licensed to fish in the zone extending 200 sea miles from the Australian coast.

But last December only 12 to 16 longliners were reported to have worked in the north Queensland area.

Japanese negotiators are understood to have told the Federal Government the net value of fish production from Australia was \$35 million a year. But industry sources say there is no way the Japanese would make the investment they do of up to \$300 million for a return of \$35 million for the six months of each year they spend in Australia.

BRIEFS

**JAPANESE-AUSTRALIAN FISHING PACT**--The Federal Government would be asked to ban Japanese long-line fishing in north Queensland marlin waters, the state Maritime Services Minister, Mr Hooper, said yesterday. Mr Hooper said a report on the effects of the Japanese fishing was being prepared for the Federal Government. The report recommended a ban on long lining in a substantial area between Townsville and north of Cairns. Mr Hooper said it would play a significant part in the renegotiation of the Japan-Australia fishing access agreement later this year. A special committee formed to monitor the effects of long lining on game fish stocks would present the report to the Primary Industries Minister, Mr Nixon, within the next few weeks. The committee had analysed data collected from Australian observers who boarded Japanese long line boats during the last Christmas fishing season. In Canberra, the Science and Environment Minister, Mr Thomson, said the only Japanese fishermen allowed to fish in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park would be those licensed by the Queensland and Australian governments. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 30 Apr 80 p 8]

**CONFLICTING ECONOMIC ZONES**--Singapore, Friday.--Conflicting boundary claims in South-East Asia seem likely to confuse and possibly delay the search for under-sea oil and other riches. Indonesia declared last month an exclusive 200-mile economic zone around its 13,677 islands. The zone overlaps areas claimed by Malaysia, Australia, Vietnam, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. Malaysia will do the same soon, according to the Deputy Law Minister, Mr Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman. Malaysia already has published a new map of its continental shelf which includes territory claimed by Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei, China, Vietnam and the Philippines. Both countries made their claims before the latest session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference earlier this month. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 26 Apr 80 p 7]

**TAIWANESE IN AUSTRALIA**--An Australian-Taiwanese joint fishing venture company will appeal against the seizure by the crown of two Taiwanese boats valued at \$500,000 each. A spokesman for the Kailis Kaohsiung Fishing Co Pty Ltd said that on Tuesday a Darwin magistrate ordered the confiscation of the boats, including their catch and fishing gear. The boats were arrested on March 12 and charged with fishing within an Australian proclaimed fishing zone near Darwin.

They belonged to a 150-strong fleet of Taiwanese boats licensed by the Federal Government to fish within Australia's 200-sea-mile (370km) limit except for a number of proclaimed areas. The license was issued for a year's feasibility study to the joint-venture company which was formed by the Fremantle-based M. G. Kallia group and the Kaohsiung Fishing Boat Commercial Guild of Taiwan. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Apr 80 p 3]

FISHING ZONE AID—Wellington, Tues: A team of Australian and New Zealand officials will help Pacific countries decide the capabilities and requirements of their 200-sea-mile (370 km) fishing zones. The team will visit Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Nauru this month and tour other countries next month.--AAP. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 16 Apr 80 p 58]

KOREANS IN AUSTRALIA—Two Korean squid boats that have been under arrest in Albany Harbour for more than a month left port late yesterday. The boats-- the Dong Bang 35 and the Dong Bang 37--were arrested on March 10 under a court order from the admiralty jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Perth. The order claimed that the company operating the two boats owed money for fuel and other supplies to the Fremantle shipping agent Lombardo Marine Group. The arrest orders on the boats were lifted on Tuesday. The boats were carrying out a joint-venture fishing feasibility study by the Lombardo group and the Dong Bang Ocean Fisheries Co of Korea. But the two-year old study [as published] has been wound up after less than one year of operation. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Apr 80 p 4]

ROE, SOLOMON ISLANDS FISHING AGREEMENT--Korea and the Solomon Islands have reached an agreement on Korea's fishing operations in the Pacific state's 200-mile economic zone, the National Fisheries Administration said yesterday. With the agreement, Korea has secured an important tuna fishing ground in the Pacific region, according to the administration. Delegations representing the two sides headed by Kim Jong-soo, NFA administrator, and Isaac Doloni, secretary to the prime minister of the Solomon Islands, respectively, held a three-day conference to discuss the matter May 24-26 in Seoul. The details of the agreement include Korea's possible catch there up to an annual 1,500 tons of tuna, and annual fishing charges totaling \$130,000 to be paid by Korea to the Solomons. The agreement also provides for Korea's reporting to the Solomons regarding the amount of catch every three months and the locations of fishing operations every 10 days, according to the administration. The Pacific island country proclaimed its 200-mile economic zone on Jan 1, 1978, and has since regulated fishing operations by other countries within the zone. Some 200 Korean fishing vessels, with their fishing bases in Samoa, have netted fish reaching about 1,500 tons a year around the area. In addition to the 200 fishing vessels, some 250 Korean fishing boats are currently operating in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean. Korea's tuna catch last year totaled some 150,000 tons. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 80 p 7]

TAIWANESE-AUSTRALIAN CONFRONTATION--Mackay.--Shots were fired across the bow of the Taiwanese fishing junk apprehended north-east of Mackay on April 25, Mackay Magistrates Court was told yesterday. Witnesses said during the hearing of a total of 33 charges against 13 Taiwanese fishermen that federal police officers had fired across the bow of the junk after it failed to stop when requested by Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol officers. Each fisherman is charged on two counts of searching for and taking sedentary organisms from the continental shelf. The captain faces additional charges of being in charge of a ship while searching for and taking sedentary organisms and failing to facilitate the boarding of a ship. The Crown's chief witness, Carl Andrew Shurey, patrol officer, of Rockhampton, said Federal police officers and three Queensland boating and fisheries patrol officers had chased the Sun Yong Ooh in the cruiser Coralita. A search of the junk found a total of 44 1/2 bags of clam meat, including 6 1/2 bags which were not frozen. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 14 May 80 p 13]

AUSTRALIAN-INDONESIAN CONFRONTATION--Australian Navy and Customs men boarded 12 Indonesian fishing vessels close to the north-western coast after reports that "foreigners" had been landed. The Indonesians were told to leave Australian waters. Federal and West Australian health and fisheries officials searched islands north of Derby. The RAN patrol boat Aware and the customs patrol boat Jacana were sent to the area by the Australian Coastal Surveillance center in Canberra after a RAAF Orion on routine patrol spotted six "illegal" fishing vessels near Adele Island, about 64 kilometres north of King Sound last week. The Transport Department spokesman said that under the terms of a memorandum of understanding between the Australian and Indonesian Governments, Indonesian fishermen were allowed to operate in certain Australian waters which had been fished by their forefathers. The ships which had been boarded had strayed outside those limits. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 2 May 80 p 13]

CSO: 5200

# COASTAL SURVEILLANCE REPORTED TO DETER FOREIGN POACHERS

Reynolds THE AGE in English 8 May 80 p 14

[Report by Gerry Bowman]

[Text]

Australia's \$10 million coastal surveillance programme has effectively deterred foreign poachers since the 200 mile fishing zone began operating six months ago.

Only three foreign vessels have been reported for fishing in the zone in the previous 12 months nine Taiwanese fishing boats were caught in the Great Barrier Reef alone.

Some observers believe that heavy penalties handed out to poachers last year might have influenced the drop, but the Government prefers to place the credit on the massive increase in military and civil coastal surveillance.

The Transport Minister, Mr Hunt, said yesterday military and civil aircraft would fly about 27,000 hours of coastal surveillance this financial year. This compared with about 4,200 military and 400 civil charter hours in 1977-78.

The \$10 million programme will get a big boost when the first of 10 special Nomad aircraft is delivered this month.

Three of the Nomads will be operated by the Customs Department, three by the Transport Department and four will replace other civil aircraft now operating around the Queensland, Northern Territory and West Australian coastline.

The Transport Department Nomads will be Searchmaster Ls. One will operate from Cairns on fishing duties while the other two team up with navy Tracker aircraft from Darwin for deep water patrols, generally covering the routes taken by Vietnamese refugee boats.

At the moment, 14 light, twin-engined aircraft chartered by the Transport Department police the zone's inshore areas between Geraldton, WA, and Cairns, Queensland, a distance of about 9000 kilometres.

The Minister for Primary Industry, Mr. Nixon, said the Government had made it clear that foreign fishermen would not be allowed access to areas exploited fully by Australian fishermen.

He said the Government's long-term aim was for Australian fishermen ultimately to harvest the total allowable catch, but this would take time.

About 400 foreign fishing vessels have been licensed to operate in Australian waters since 1 November, but the total number at any one time is considerably lower.

"The main thrust of fisheries surveillance, which is co-ordinated by the Australian Coastal Surveillance Centre in Canberra, is concentrated on the detection and apprehension of unlicensed foreign intruders," Mr. Hunt said.

# STATES GIVEN POWER OVER OFFSHORE RESOURCES

## Action Under Constitution

Melbourne: THE AGE in English 24 Apr 80 p 4

[Report from Michelle Grattan, Chief Political Reporter]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Federal Government has acted under a previously unused section of the Constitution to give the States power over Australian offshore areas.

With legislation introduced yesterday the Government may have stymied a future Federal Labor Government's chances of regaining exclusive power over these areas.

The Constitutional Section is 51 (38) which enables Commonwealth and State Parliaments acting together to exercise all the powers that at the establishment of the Constitution could be exercised only by the British Parliament.

All State Parliaments have agreed to the extension of State powers in the territorial sea by the use of Section 51 (38).

The Federal ALP fears that a future Labor Government would need all States' agreement to reverse this decision — almost certainly impossible.

The Government's action follows a 1975 High Court decision which found that power over offshore areas rested exclusively with the Commonwealth.

The Government in 1977 reached agreement with the States to hand some authority back, and this agreement was finalised at last June's 'Premiers' Conference.

The legislative package, containing several bills, gives the States power over petroleum exploration in territorial waters out to 4.8 kilometres (three miles).

Outside these waters there will be a joint Commonwealth-State authority over petroleum mining, but the Commonwealth will have a veto if necessary.

Mr Fraser said the legislation was "historic".

"The Commonwealth will share with the States and the Northern Territory powers and resources in the seas surrounding Australia which, as a matter of Constitutional law, are presently the Commonwealth's alone," he said.

Federal Labor sources said last night they had not known of the enabling legislation passed by the two State Labor Governments passed, together with the others.

They said this was against Federal Labor policy which favors centralising sovereignty over offshore areas.

The Labor spokesman on minerals, Mr. Keating, is on record as saying that a Labor Government would move immediately for exclusive control.

Mr. Keating yesterday called the Government's bills a "sell-out to the States".



### Further Details Given

Sydney (THE AUSTRALIAN MORNING HERALD in English 24 Apr 80 p 2

[Support from Blackall] Barton, Political Correspondent]

[Reprints]

The Federal Government has called upon a so far unused section of the Constitution in legislation to hand over to the States powers over offshore areas.

The Opposition fears the use of the section will mean a future Labor government could not reverse this hand-over.

The cornerstone of a package of bills, the Coastal Waters (State Powers) Bill was introduced into Federal Parliament yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.

It follows more than 10 years of bitter feuding between Federal and State Governments.

The battle came to a peak during the Gorton Government (1968 to 1971), and it is the issue blamed for the beginning of Sir John Gorton's eventual departure as Prime Minister.

Mr Fraser said yesterday the move showed the Government was acting in the true spirit of federalism in handing over the offshore rights to the States, despite the High Court decision in 1971 that the Commonwealth had sovereignty over the whole of the continental shelf.

But the Opposition's spokes-

man, Mr Keating, said the package of bills represented a sell-out of Commonwealth powers over Australia's offshore waters to satisfy internal pressure within the coalition parties.

He said the bills were a de facto alteration of the Constitution.

Constitutional lawyers argued yesterday that the Labor Party's fears could be well founded and that the chance of all States' agreeing to hand back the powers won through the Fraser package is virtually non-existent.

But experts thought it probable that the Commonwealth could repeal the laws it created without losing out to inevitable State challenges.

The package of bills gives the States rights to control, out to the three nautical-mile limit, petroleum and mineral exploration, shipping and shipwrecks, and some control of fisheries.

The Federal Government retains control of the Great Barrier Reef area, allowing it to apply marine park regulations to the whole area.



## AUSTRALIA

### GOVERNMENT BILL OUTLAWS KILLING OF WHALES, PORPOISES

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 24 Apr 80 p 14

[Report from Jenni Hewett, Parliamentary Reporter]

[Text] The killing of whales, dolphins, and porpoises may soon be outlawed in Australian waters.

The Minister for Science and the Environment, Mr Thomson, introduced a bill yesterday which will prohibit killing, capturing, injuring or interfering with them.

Penalties will range up to \$100,000.

The legislation will apply in the 200-mile fishing zone and to Australians normally resident in Australia and to Australian vessels and aircraft anywhere in the world.

It will not include the three-mile territorial sea adjacent to the coast unless a State requests it.

"This bill represents an important step towards Australia's goal of an eventual world-wide ban on whaling," Mr Thomson said.

But the bill may run into trouble in its passage through Parliament.

Many Government backbenchers are unhappy at the provision for fining Australians operating in international or other countries' waters.

There has been heated debate behind the scenes in recent party-room meetings and the bill was sent back to committee twice.

Originally it proposed a fine for all Australians and vessels killing whales in international

waters.

The Government compromised to restrict this to Australians normally resident in Australia.

It refused to allow any more substantial change and curtailed debate during the party-room meeting on Wednesday.

Critics of the provision believe that it interferes with a matter of principle.

They say that Australians should be governed by the laws of the country within whose jurisdiction they are.

Attempts at amending the provision are possible but will be discouraged by the firmness of the Government's feeling on the matter.

The Government did agree to one change, however. People concerned in accidents involving the mammals will no longer be liable for fines. The bill now allows for a report to a scientific body in such cases.

It also provides for permits to be issued for killing the animals for certain purposes, and prohibits foreign whaling vessels entering Australian ports without the minister's written permission, except in special circumstances.

## AUSTRALIA

### BRIEFS

**SNAPPER STUDY**--The WA Government will start a detailed study of the Shark Bay snapper fishery later this year. The study, which will take three or four years, will involve an examination of the life cycle and habits of snapper and the effects of professional and amateur fishing on the species. The Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife, Mr G. Masters, said on Saturday that many Carnarvon fishermen feared that the snapper grounds could be depleted unless adequate controls were applied. Management measures in operation would be reviewed as a result of the study's findings. A research officer and technical staff would be appointed to carry out the study after a detailed research programme was drawn up, he said. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 28 Apr 80 p 25]

**TASMANIAN SEA-STUDY CENTER**--Canberra: The Federal Government will establish a marine-science centre in Tasmania at a cost of \$25 million. The announcement was made in a statement issued yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser. Mr Fraser said that the centre would include a \$9 million research centre. It would involve the transfer of the CSIRO division of fisheries and oceanography from Cronulla, near Sydney. The Federal Government would acquire a suitable site in Hobart to build a marine-science laboratory. A multi-purpose research vessel, able to travel around Australia, would also be built for the project. The centre would be fully operational in five or seven years. The new establishment would undertake physical, chemical, biological, oceanographic and ocean-production research. Fisheries research would also be undertaken there. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 16 Apr 80 p 55]

**SQUID-FISHING STUDY**--The Minister for Conservation, Mr Houghton, yesterday announced an impact study on the effects of commercial squid fishing in Victorian waters. Some of Victoria's commercial fishermen have complained that the new industry could reduce the number of fish they catch. They say squid is a big food source for other fish. The \$23,600 study, which will sample the stomach contents of fish, birds and mammals, will be carried out by Government scientists. The Australian Fisheries Council, composed of State and Federal Ministers, will decide on allowing squid fishing in territorial waters later this year. Mr Houghton said Australian fishermen would be given the first opportunity to take up commercial squid fishing. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 3 May 80 p 13]

## ISLAND FISHERMEN SEEK COAST GUARD PROTECTION

Madras THE HINDU in English 18 Apr 80 p 11

[Text] The fishermen of Rameswaram island, setting out to sea is like going to war. Their womenfolk and children gather on the seashore and bid them farewell. Their faces betray their concern for their men. They are not afraid of their men having to encounter rough sea or storm as they have braved them before but dread patrolmen of Sri Lanka on the high sea.

Inquiries reveal that assaults on Indian fishermen are on the rise since the transfer of Kutchatheevu to Sri Lanka through an agreement between India and Sri Lanka in 1974. The agreement was meant to determine the boundary in the sea between India and Sri Lanka. But, as far as the Rameswaram fishermen are concerned, it has not only narrowed down their fishing area but also given the Sri Lankan Navy patrolmen an excuse to accuse innocent Indian fishermen of intrusion, harass them, call them names and "confiscate" their catches, nets and other fishing equipments.

According to Mr P. Arulanandam Fernando and Mr I. Alangaram, secretary and a member respectively of the Rameswaram Verkottu Fishermen's Association, about 700 mechanised boats are engaged in fishing off Rameswaram, catching exportable prawns.

Each boat is manned by six or seven fishermen. The fishermen leave the shore around three in the afternoon. They begin deepsea fishing around 8 p.m. continue the operation till 4 next morning and return home by say 7 a.m.

Each boat catches five to 15 kg of prawns worth Rs 70 to Rs 80 a kg. Sri Lankan Navy men, who lie in wait appear suddenly and order the Indian fishermen to follow them, it is alleged. Once the Indian boats are well within the Sri Lankan waters, Sri Lankans jump into the boats and attack the fishermen before looting the boats.

Mr S. Manoharan, president, Rameswaram fishermen's Association, says there have been complaints of Rameswaram fishermen stealing nets laid by Sri Lanka fishermen. Indian fishermen do not deny the allegations

He says that such thefts occurred years ago and the culprits were often owners of boats and fishing contractors who were after easy money. However, on some pretext Sri Lankans ransack almost every Indian boat.

Some Rs 6 lakhs worth of prawns and expensive varieties of fish are caught every day but just less than one-sixth of this is taken ashore according to Mr Manoharan. The rest is looted along with the fishing-ware. No proper receipt is given for the "confiscated" goods. If 10 kg of prawns are seized by the Sri Lankans, only two kg are accounted for in the so-called receipt and the rest is sold to fishermen of their country who wait on Nedutheryu in Sri Lankan waters. The nets too, are sold to them by the marauders.

In fact a written complaint has been made to Mr S. Thondaman, a Minister in the Sri Lanka Cabinet, by the Rameswaram Fishermen's Association citing one of the incidents. It has been alleged that on February 22, 1980, Sri Lankan Navymen came in their boat, raided an Indian fishing boat in the Indian waters close to Rameswaram and plundered the day's catch of 15 kg. of prawns.

In response to a series of representations made by Rameswaram fishermen, the Coast Guard directed two Indian Navy personnel at Rameswaram to study the problem and the irony of it was that the two men Mr M. Jayapal and Mr N.C. Sharm themselves had a bitter experience of Sri Lankan Navy raids on March 5.

In a complaint lodged with the Port Officer, Rameswaram, the fishermen said on March 5, about 400 of them put out to sea in 65 mechanised boats when they were stopped by Sri Lankan Navymen who wanted two of the 65 boats to go with them to Jaffna for interrogation. The Sri Lankans allowed the rest to return to Rameswaram only after relieving the fishermen of their catches.

When one of the Indian boats developed engine trouble and stalled, Sri Lankans tried to tow it to Jaffna but the boat capsized with its crew. The crew of other Indian boats plunged into the waters and saved their brethren.

The Indian coast guards assigned to make an on-the-spot study of the problem were also taken away by the Sri Lankan patrol along with some fishermen. Inside a Sri Lankan Naval vessel anchored nearby, the officer-in-charge showed the Indian coast guards a map according to which the fishermen were found in Sri Lanka waters.

Mr Jayapal, one of the coast guards, explained that the fishermen had inadvertently strayed into Sri Lankan waters. "Before leaving the Sri Lankan vessel, I got an undertaking from the Sri Lankan officer as to the safety of the Indian fishermen and their two boats and it is unfortunate that the Sri Lankan sailors did not fulfill their promise" Mr Jayapal said.

In response to the complaints of the Fishermen's Association to the Commander Coast Guard Region (East), St George, Madras, the Commander promised action to deploy a coast guard vessel at Ramewaram at the earliest opportunity." In his letter, the Commander said the local police could contact the Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Station, Mandapam and maintain close liaison to coordinate patrol activities at sea. "The matter is being taken up through diplomatic channels for appropriate action," the communication added.

Referring to the complaint that a fisherman by name George had been beaten, the Commander asked the Coast Guard Station, Mandapam to obtain details of persons involved in the incident.

Another communication to the Director of Fisheries, Teynampet by the Commander suggests that requisite water transport be provided to the local police to apprehend law-breakers within the Indian territorial waters.

But despite all these instructions piracy continues and fewer and fewer fishermen put out to sea from the Ramewaram coast.

The fishermen have a solution to the problem. They want the Sri Lanka Government to be persuaded to lease the waters around Kutchatheevu to Ramewaram fishermen through the Government of India. Mr T.S.M. Aval Naina, a leading citizen and leader of fishermen suggests that if the fishing grounds could not be leased, deploying of high speed naval launches and mooring of a permanent coast guard unit at Ramewaram for constant patrolling will infuse confidence in the fishermen.

C 501: 5200

NAVY AID SOUGHT AGAINST FOREIGN TRAWLERS

Karachi DAWN in English 30 May 80 p 8

[Text] The Sind Government has requested the Pakistan Navy to investigate and take appropriate measures against unauthorised foreign trawlers operating in the coastal water near Baluchistan.

The request, made by the provincial fisheries Department, follows publication of a news item in which Mr S.M. Yusuf, Chairman, ad-hoc Trawlers Group, claimed that 17 foreign vessels were operating near Gaddani.

Mr Yusuf had, in an earlier statement, given the number of foreign vessels, operating in Pakistan territorial waters, as six.

The Fisheries Department informed the navy immediately after the publication of the first report.

Meanwhile, there are two Korean vessels hired by a Pakistani fishing firm RCB Traders, which are also operating in the Pakistani waters under supervision of the Fisheries Department.

These trawlers have been granted permission by the Pakistan Government for undertaking trial fishing. Each vessel employs five local crew members and their movement is checked by the Pakistan Navy.--PPI

CSO: 5200



## ARGENTINA

### GUEVARA DECRIES MASSIVE DEPREDAATION OF NATIONAL WATERS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 18 Apr 80 p 14

[Text] The secretary of maritime interests, Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara, has announced that the fishing studies conducted by the Japanese and Germans will be submitted to him next week, pointing out that another study, undertaken by the Soviets, will also be forthcoming. Moreover, he denounced a "veritable depredation" by international fishermen just beyond the 200-mile limit of Argentine sovereignty.

At a press conference called to refute the editorial assertions published in this capital regarding the SEIM's [Secretariat of Maritime Interests] alleged intention to directly exploit our maritime resources, Guevara spoke at length on various emergency solutions offered to the fishing sector.

As far as the refutation was concerned, he gave assurances that "my words have been distorted by editorials in the responsible press," adding that "the state is not going to take part in developing fishing resources or intervene in the specifically internal problems of companies."

After pointing out that the Puerto Madryn dock is now in excellent working condition and that therefore three companies (with nine ocean-going fishing vessels) that have so far been operating out of Ingeniero White (Bahia Blanca) should be moving there before 31 August, Guevara stressed the urgent need for Argentine-flag vessels to make their presence felt outside the 200-mile range.

There, he pointed out, "we are being plundered on a massive scale of the same resource that we have inside the 200-mile limit." Therefore, we have to make "our presence felt and obtain information on which countries are operating there. We can then see what other political measures can be taken to prevent this, at much higher levels of the SEIM, obviously."



This development, which he called a "political and economic problem," cannot be resolved by the state, as far as the presence of Argentine-flag vessels is concerned. This, he said, is a choice that the companies themselves must make, and in exchange they would be allowed temporary catches north of the 40th parallel.

With regard to the studies done by the two German and Japanese research vessels, Guevara announced that they would be submitted to the SELM by the middle of next week. In the meantime, a third study (looking into krill, the Tierra del Fuego sardine and other species) is being conducted by the Soviet vessel "Vassiliev" on behalf of a Soviet enterprise, which will soon be joined by a second one operating out of Tierra del Fuego. He added that the first catch vessel would begin fishing around the middle of this year.

Returning to the specific status of fishing activity, Guevara said that "it is going through hard times but has a great future, which we must obviously further," adding that under the current circumstances we decided "not to accept additional projects until we put the activity on a sound footing and know where we stand. We will not carry out the 1 million ton (catch) program in 1980, but losing a year is worth the effort." (NA)

8743

CSO: 3200

## ARGENTINA

### SOVIET TECHNOLOGY IN KRILL INDUSTRY ANNOUNCED

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Apr 80 p 16

[Text] The head of the Secretariat of Maritime Interests (SEIM) announced yesterday that the USSR will probably provide technology to catch and process krill, which it would then purchase. Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara said that the companies with permission to operate south of the 46th parallel and that have been temporarily doing so out of the facilities at Ingeniero White, must move to Puerto Madryn (Chubut) before this coming 31 August. Guevara also reported that FRG and Japanese representatives would be arriving early next week to deliver the fishing resources studies conducted in 1977 and 1978.

Speaking at a press conference, Guevara emphasized the excellence of Puerto Madryn, pointing out that the problems of supplying fuel (which will be furnished at the same price as in Ingeniero White) and water have been resolved and that for this year the fishing companies would be relieved of a number of obligations with an eye towards easing the financial difficulties that could stem from relocation.

Rear Admiral Guevara then referred to the scope of the agreement signed with the USSR, the objective of which is to expand our knowledge of our living sea resources, the development of krill in particular. In this regard, the secretary pointed out that Soviet technology could be utilized to develop this species and that the resulting output could be sold on the Soviet market.

The SEIM head noted that one private firm is currently involved in catching krill and that another would probably be set up shortly. He also emphasized that the Moscow mission took the initiative in the talks concerning krill.

In conclusion, he reported that representatives from Japan and the FRG would be arriving early next week to deliver to local authorities the results of the research and fishing studies conducted in 1977 and 1978 under the Agreement for the Investigation and Pilot Development of the Living Resources of Argentine Waters.

## BRAZIL

### LOCAL FIRM HEADS FORMATION OF HIGH SEAS FISHING ENTERPRISE

Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 24 Apr 80 pp 1, 23

[Article by Tonía Nogueira Alvares]

[Text] Brasil Atlantic S.A., a fishing trade industry, is heading the formation of a consortium of Brazilian, Portuguese, Spanish and U.S. firms. The new company, possibly under the name Brasil Tuna, Inc., hopes to go into operation this year, and Brazil, for the first time ever, will be engaged in fishing on the high seas, in international waters. Jacob Palma, advisor to the board of directors of Brasil Atlantic and spokesman for the consortium, told this journal yesterday that the project is still in the initial phase of contacts and negotiations among the various parties.

Without identifying the participating foreign companies, Palma reported that the initial investment could exceed \$100 million. The consortium will operate three tuna vessels, with a storage capacity of up to 1,500 tons, and five trawlers, with a capacity of up to 1,000 tons. The approximate cost per ship is \$12 million for the tuna ships and \$7 million for the trawlers. Brasil Atlantic will lease the ships, paying the costs for exploitation. Half the net profit will go to the foreign firms and the other half will go to the Brazilian company or companies.

Palma recently toured the Brazilian coast from Vitoria to Sao Luis do Maranhao to survey the facilities of various ports. The capacity of local fishing enterprises was investigated, and they could join the consortium. "We intend to make use of the existing installations in the port capitals that interest the new company. In Fortaleza alone, for example, three or four companies are operating with 2,000 tons of unused space in their refrigerators, which could handle our storage needs."

To date, however, it has not been decided where the consortium will be headquartered. According to Palma, the coast of Maranhao is the most attractive geographically, but it has no port infrastructures. The possibility of using the Itaquí terminal, or even the Carajas complex, is under study.

The firm will concentrate on deep sea fishing for tuna, hake and shark, but Palma did not rule out the possibility of cod fishing, "which could mean a savings of part of the \$50 million currently spent on imports." Among the advantages offered by the project, according to Palma, are the acquisition of deep sea fishing technology and the possibility of obtaining other varieties of fish.

Brasil Atlantic was listed in the magazine BALANÇO ANUAL as the firm with the smallest net receipts in the sector in 1978. According to Palma, it has been in the red for the last 2 years because it has been operating only in Rio Grande do Sul. "Now, with the consortium, Brasil Atlantic plans to operate in other areas and with other types of fishing."

6362

CSO: 5200

**BRAZIL**

**NAVY MINISTER: SOVEREIGNTY OVER 200 MILES DIFFICULT**

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Adm Maximinio Eduardo Fonseca, minister of the navy, said yesterday that it will be difficult to maintain the concept of absolute sovereignty over 200 miles, because the developed nations "do not want to lose the freedom of 'innocent passage' through these waters."

He added: "I think the big battle has already been won; that is, sovereignty over 200 miles. As for absolute sovereignty, we must remember that Brazil is inevitably on the way to becoming a great power, and therefore what seems very good today could be very poor tomorrow."

Fonseca stressed: "We should explain here that territorial waters are those over which a nation exercises absolute sovereignty, as if they were an extension of its own territory. Up to now, territorial waters have been internationally recognized as 3 nautical miles (7.5 km [sic]) off the coast. This is based traditionally on the reach of the old cannons, or as far as it would be relatively easy for any nation to effectively exercise its sovereignty."

Admiral Fonseca emphasized that the problem is being broadly debated in annual meetings of the Conference on the Law of the Sea.

6362

CSO: S200

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

OFFSHORE OILFIELD DISCOVERED IN RA'S AL-KHAYMAH

GF041630 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Ra's al-Khaymah, has affirmed that prospecting for oil and other minerals is continuing in Ra's al-Khaymah. In a speech delivered on his behalf by Shaykh Sa'ud ibn Saqr al-Qasimi, chief of the ruler's office, at a ceremony held in the Jiri Plain on the road to Idin this afternoon on the occasion of the commencement of petroleum-drilling operations at Jiri Oil Well No 1, he announced that a large offshore oilfield has been discovered opposite (Nimarid) and Ra's al-Khaymah.

(Samir Miqdad), the representative of Gulf Oil--which owns the onshore drilling concession in Ra's al-Khaymah--and its managing director, delivered a speech in which he welcomed Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, other shaykhs and guests. He said: Technical information gathered by the company over a 17-month period confirms that there is a subterranean hydrocarbon reserve in the area. He said the oil well is expected to be more than 14,000 feet deep and that drilling costs will amount to 20,000,000 dirham.

This is the first time that such large-scale drilling operations are being carried out in the northern areas of the UAE in view of the difficult geological structures in the area. This difficulty does not exist in other areas, which produce large quantities of oil and natural gas.

CSO: 5200

# ASSEMBLY DEBATES 200-MILE ECONOMIC ZONE ISSUE

## Details of Debate

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 May 80 p 4

[Article by Cornelius Nyambeki, James Kimondo]

[Cont.]

A MOTION calling on the Government to initiate legislation to administer the already proclaimed 200-mile economic zone has been approved by the House.

It was in the form of an approval of the work done by the Kenya delegation to the Law of the Sea conference which has been going on for the past few years. The motion was tabled by a Member of the delegation, Mr. Kasanga Mulwa (Makueni).

Replying to the debate on the motion, Mr. Mulwa said it was for the Members to put pressure on the Government to introduce legislation to police, administer and exploit the 200 mile economic zone.

He said Kenya had already decided on the southern boundary of the zone and Tanzania and Kenya had agreed that the limitation of the 200-mile zone be slightly above the Pemba island. Negotiations for the mapping of the northern part of the sea to Somalia he said, were on.

Mr. Mulwa assured Kenyans that the delegation had always taken the country's interests first and foremost in the deliberations on the Law of the Sea, adding: "It

is not our business whether land-locked countries have a share or not . . . we have allowed them access to the sea and I think that is the most we can give."

He said the conference had already ruled on the procedures to be followed in dealing with migratory fish by the countries that share sea fronts.

On the military use of the zone, Mr. Mulwa said it had become apparent that there was a potential danger from the Super Powers who tend to compete for supremacy of the Indian Ocean.

He added: "There is little hope of continuing to have the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace when there is a lot of military activity going on there."

Declaring that Kenya did not want to be protected by American or Russian warships, the Magero-Bassi MP, Mr. Stephanish Anyieni, said: "These nations are bringing danger to us. They use nuclear bombs and if war broke out between them, we are likely to be affected." He said Kenya should make sure that there were no military bases or foreign intervention within the 200-mile zone.

Mr. Anyieni complained that Kenya had been weak in protecting even its three-mile

territorial waters and wondered even how the 200-mile zone could be controlled.

He said funds should be set aside to provide security to the area.

Mr. Anyieni suggested that time had come when Kenya had to establish a fishing corporation to effectively exploit the economic zone and earn the country foreign exchange. He argued: "We believe that the sea is richer than the dry land."

The Navy must now be strengthened to patrol the extended territorial boundary, the Mombasa North MP, Mr. Said Hemed, told the House.

Mr. Hemed said the four small naval ships patrolling Kenya's coast were not enough.

Emphasising the need to improve fishing techniques and to fully tap the natural resources in the sea, Mr. Hemed said fishermen along the coast were frustrated because they were never assisted or encouraged by the Government.

Mr. Hemed claimed that foreign shipping companies had "almost extinguished the fish along the coast" and observed that it was useless to talk of extended territorial waters if there wasn't adequate protection and supervision.



## Further Details

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 May 80 p 4

[Excerpt]

THE Government should not offer any naval base to any nation, Mr. Koigi wa Wamwere (Nakuru North) said.

Continuing his contribution to the debate in the motion on the Law of the Sea, Mr. Wamwere said Kenya should not be made a battle ground by the Super Powers.

He said this could be so particularly when the war broke between the Super Powers where such naval base could be bombed and the only sufferer would be this country.

He emphasised that to protect our nation, Kenya should resist from granting any foreign power a naval base. The member said the country should not only direct its mind on the resources obtainable from the sea, but should also consider the dangers that could come through the same gateway.

He noted that there was a cold war between the Super Powers which could probably be brought to bear on the small country.

Saying the security of the nation was paramount, Mr. Wamwere said Kenya's enemies could come through the sea and recalled that the slave trade was started by pirates who came through the sea and the Euro-

peans who colonised Africa also followed the same route.

We should not think only in terms of the resources we can obtain from the sea, but also of the security of our nation, the Member further stressed.

Speaking on the sharing of the sea resources with the landlocked nations, Mr. Wamwere said it would be wrong to deny the landlocked nations access to the sea. Those nations should be given equal chances to exploit the resources found in the 200-mile economic zone.

The Member said the developing nations did not have appropriate technology to exploit the sea resources but at the same time warned against the idea of destroying the sea environment.

Those nations which have to exploit the ocean resources should be extra careful not to destroy the ecology of these oceans. He cited some of the developed nations which did not have fish within their area because of the destructive residue emptied in those seas.

The Super Powers, he said, should not be allowed to empty their nuclear residue into the ocean because this would also destroy the life of the fish that could be obtained in the ocean.

CSO: 5200

## PREDICTIONS FOR THIS YEAR'S FISH CATCH NOTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 May 80 p 17

[Article by Stephen Suckley]

[Text] Most spheres of industry are currently enjoying the benefit of an economic upswing, capacities are gradually being fully utilised and expansion programmes are under way, with the skilled labour problem seemingly the only stumbling block.

But this is not so in the fishing industry which is currently very much in the doldrums and share prices over recent times have tended to reflect this.

Reporting in the latest annual report from South West Africa Fishing Industries, the chairman, Mr Robert Silverman, expresses some confidence in the current season on fishing prospects.

In fact, Mr Silverman raps the knuckles of some scientists not connected with the industry who refer to the extinction of the fishing industry and the ruination of fishing companies.

As Mr Silverman says "fishing results to date are quite contrary to the expectations of these scientists."

Though the current season, which is just three months old, is seen as encouraging, the company's profits for 1980 are

not expected to reach the same level as last year.

The reasons given for this forecast are the fishing quotas announced to date together with a non-bouyant lobster market.

**SALT**

There is one shining light, however, and that is the company's salt operations which are expected to become more profitable following a capital development programme.

A satisfactory profit from this source is expected in the current year.

There is no doubt that the company was back on a better profit trend last year. Profits have declined during the years between 1975 to 1978 from R4,5m to R2,7m but

last year rose to R3m. Dividends over the past five years have been maintained at 6 c a share, which is commendable in the light of falling profits.

**DIVERSIFICATION**

But, taking a view on forecasts for the current year, which could at least put profits more in line with 1978's level, there will be little hope for any increase in the payout.

As some fishing companies are subject to vagaries far beyond the control of even an excellent management, they could be considered as a high-risk investment.

But there are those which have diversified into other fields which are more attractive to investors, especially in lean fishing years.

On the current share price of 340c the share is yielding the highest in the fishing sector at 15,9 but with the economy expanding there are better investments in other industrial fields.

	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
Tons of fish processed ..	34 753	42 240	40 858	57 159	75 748
Turnover (R-m) .. ..	11,5	9,5	11	11,5	11
EPS .. ..	96	85	96	100	143
Dividends ..	60	60	60	60	60

CSO: 5200

WORLD DEVELOPMENT OF OCEAN BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Moscow RYBNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 2, Feb 80 pp 21-25

[Article by Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor P.A. Molseyev: "Basic Trends in the Development of Mariculture"]

[Text] From 13 to 16 November 1979 in Gdynia, Poland, a symposium was held on mariculture, in which delegations from Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania and the USSR as well as specialists of the Polish scientific and production organizations participated. More than 30 reports were presented at the symposium which were devoted to various aspects of the development of mariculture both in the basin of the world's ocean and particularly along the coasts of the socialist nations that participated in the symposium.

The reports given at the symposium and their discussion promoted a broad exchange of scientific results and experience gained in experimental and production work between the specialists.

The symposium participants affirmed their conviction of the great promise of various forms of mariculture.

Some of the reports given by Soviet specialists at the symposium are published below.

The biological resources of the world's ocean have long attracted the intense attention of mankind.

From the enormous expanses of the "blue field" millions of fishermen, using hundreds of thousands of ships and using various, at times very complicated equipment, each year catch up to 75 million tons of seaweed, shellfish, mollusks and fishworth more than

55 million dollars. On the average approximately 20 percent of the animal protein that is consumed comes from the water.

Commercial fishing has developed most intensively in this century and especially following WWII. While in 1900 almost 4 million tons of fish was caught, which provided an average of 2.6 kilograms of fish for each inhabitant of our planet, in 1960 40 million tons (13.3 kg per man) was caught and in the period of 1970 through 1978 the catch was 65 to 75 million tons (17 - 20 kg per man).

The world's ocean in recent years is used for fishing with great intensiveness that is accompanied by a decrease in stocks of several catch populations. There has been a reduction in the number of herring, cod, rosefish, flounder and many other kinds of fish that are pursued commercially. The catch volume of traditional prey has reached the maximum permissible amount and even shows a trend toward decreasing.

Man, who has an enormous arsenal of various means for affecting the bioproductive processes, must not be content with the depletion of the presently used biological resources of the ocean or with the extremely low growth rates of the total volume of the catch. One must not forget that within the past ten years, from 1969 through 1978) in spite of a substantial increase in the scale of commercial fishing efforts, the world catch grew by only 6 million tons, amounting in 1978 to 75 million tons (including 62 million tons in seas and oceans).

The insignificant increase in the volume of the world catch points to the need to substantially change the methods of using biological resources, for drawing up and improving methods of controlling the biological processes of the ocean so that along with the preservation and rationalization of modern commercial fishing a controlled fishing industry can be created and to a large extent developed.

It is necessary to improve and multiply controlled marine underwater "plantations" and "farms", to accomplish the pastured raising of many kinds, having significantly reduced losses at the stages of roe, larva and fry, and to change in the needed direction for man several biological processes that determine the fish productivity of a certain area, to carry out the establishment in contained waters of new food and commercial fish, to carry out large-scale bioreclamation and do much else that can raise the fish productivity of the ocean and make it more constant.

Many kinds of fish - flounder, yellowtails, sea perch and others are now being successfully bred and multiplied within the limits of coastal fishing grounds.

The amazing biological traits of the dog salmon, humpback salmon and other Pacific salmon to return for spawning in their home rivers makes the salmon an excellent object for pastured raising. Fry obtained at fish processing plants are artificially fed for two months and then as larger fish they are returned to the sea, which substantially yields a higher commercial return of fish.

Intense research, the practice of fisheries and the analysis of another kind of efforts aimed at raising the reproduction of salmon in the USSR, Japan, USA and Canada have essentially led to an accumulation of data that makes it possible to create almost a completely man controlled salmon farming.

It must be added that to the list of fish that can be successfully raised in this manner it is necessary to add a large number of species that permanently inhabit the littoral zone and that do not go beyond the limits of coastal waters. The list includes primarily sturgeon, also many of the smelts, coastal forms of sea perch, flounder, several kinds of herring (Baltic, Pacific, White Sea and others), rasps, representatives of the blennys and zoarchides and others.

The attention of the scientists and practical workers has also been drawn to the creation of artificial underwater reefs - distinctive concealments and areas that are convenient for the habitation of fish on the bottom in coastal areas. The bioproductive efficiency of artificial reefs is three-fold greater than that of the natural reefs.

Freshwater and particularly brackish water impoundments and primarily fish farms with an intensive circulation of heated water which make it possible to reap large harvests from a small area show a great deal of promise.

Thus, mariculture has already passed the initial stage of development and become a large-scale branch of commercial fishing, providing annually a receipt of approximately 3 million tons of fish.

The world production of cultivated fish, invertebrates and seaweed in fresh and sea water has grown during the period of 1960 through 1975 from 2 to 6 million tons; moreover, the percentage of mariculture product has increased from 20 to 50 percent chiefly by raising mollusks and seaweeds.



of the total product of mariculture in 1977 1,055,000 tons were in seaweed, 975,000 tons in mollusks, 16,000 tons in shrimp and 200,000 tons were in fish.

Thus, based on the results of scientific-research and experimental work of the scientists of many countries, as well as the practice of fishing and fish raising, there evolves the realistic capabilities for the further substantial growing of a volume of products from water, largely through aquaculture.

This form of process of the increasing attention to aquaculture in general and to mariculture in particular, especially in the age of 200-mile economic zones and very tight balance of animal proteins, is taking place everywhere. There is no doubt that in the near future the total volume of mariculture product will rapidly increase.

The concept of "mariculture" must include a broad range of various forms of the active influence of man upon the biological processes and the inhabitants of brackish and sea basins, aimed at raising the bioproductivity of these water impoundments. The concept must incorporate the raising and reproduction of underwater vegetation and mollusks, the artificial breeding and subsequent raising of water subjects in natural conditions (pastured raising), the acclimatization and transplantation of food and commercial subjects, the biological reclamation, the changing oceanographic and other systems of commercial regions, and so forth. In other words, by mariculture we must understand a broad range of measures aimed at creating a sea fish farm that is controlled by man.

The basic types of farms for the cultivation seafood (fish and mollusks) are listed below.

First type. The artificial breeding of fish and invertebrates to obtain a hardy fry for subsequent release into natural water impoundments. The production stock is caught in nearby water impoundments or the stock or roe is transported from other areas. This type of farming is most advantageous when acclimatizing new subjects in a specific water impoundment. In addition, this type of farming is advantageous when it is necessary to increase the productivity of water impoundments by the more directed and efficient reproduction of subjects inhabiting a given water impoundment.

Second type. The commercial breeding of fry that are caught in a water impoundment or that are obtained from a farm of the first type. This type of farm is more complicated than the first, because it predetermines the need for control and in many cases the control of the parameters of the environment,



the carrying out of a set of preventive and treatment measures, and also the intensive feeding with high-quality feeds having all needed components for normal life and growth of an organism.

Third type. A full-system farm with the receiving of a breeding stock and with the control and management of the environment at all stages of the technological process of breeding and raising of the subjects of cultivation. This type of crop farming is the most complicated, requiring large material and technical expenditures; but it is the most advantageous from the point of view of obtaining the maximum product. One must also take into consideration that under this method of cultivating subjects there are great opportunities for intensification, selection and hybridization.

Mariculture has several substantial advantages over freshwater farms for raising fish, in particular:

there is a significantly larger choice of species for cultivation;

there are great opportunities for using ocean feed resources when creating farms of the pastured type;

the extensive water areas are advantageous for the purposes of mariculture;

the lack of the problem of a shortage of water.

At the same time the formation of a new sector of fish farming is accompanied by many specific peculiarities and difficulties, which require thorough research.

Much attention must be devoted to the creation of a modern technology of mariculture.

In the conditions of the Soviet coastal waters one can with conviction speak of the possibility of raising up to 1 to 2.5 million tons of seaweed, invertebrates and fish (see the table).

The cited figures have been abstracted from many determining factors - the economy, the production base, and the number of people living on the coasts, etc.; the figures also show only the potential opportunities of producing various subjects of mariculture.

Even now as the result of the development of various aspects of mariculture in the USSR each year approximately 80,000 tons of seafood are obtained.

TABLE

REGION	SEA	Area in thousands of square kilometers		Coeffi- cient of irregu- larity of coast line	Possible pro- ductivity in tons per hectare			Possible pro- ductivity in thousands of tons		
		Depth 0-25 meters, to- tal	Amount suitable for maricul- ture		Sea- weed	Inver- tebrate	Fish	Sea- weed	Inver- tebrate	Fish
Northbore- al	Bering	150	15	2.8	20-60	100-200	20-100	40-120	20-80	40-80
	Okhotsk	30	3	1.9	10-40	160-200	10-30	20-80	10-40	10-40
	Total	180	18	-	-	-	-	60-200	30-120	50-120
	Barents	20	2	2.0	20-60	100-200	20-100	20-60	10-40	10-50
	White	30	3	4.0	20-60	100-200	15-50	20-60	10-40	5-30
	Baltic	80	8	3.5	10-40	-	100-200	4-30	-	0-90
Southbor- eal	Total	130	13	-	-	-	-	44-150	20-80	55-170
	Okhotsk	10	1	1.9	20-60	100-200	10-50	100-170	20-80	40-80
	Japan	8	1	2.2	20-100	200-300	100-200	1400	100-250	188-
	Total	18	2	-	-	-	-	240-380	120-30	140-80
	Black	10	1	1.8	20-80	300-400	200-300	4-70	20-320	55-170
	Azov	39	4	3.8	-	-	200-300	-	-	40-160
	Total	49	5	-	-	-	-	4-70	120-320	93-20
	Pacific	198	20	-	-	-	-	3000	150-450	190-60
	Atlantic	179	18	-	-	-	-	45-320	140-400	150-80
	Total	377	38	-	-	-	-	345-800	290-850	340-80

In the northern zone of the USSR the western coast of the Barents Sea and several bays of the White Sea are most promising for the development of aquaculture. Work has been started here to create artificial spawning beds for herring; the feasibility of cultivating several local fish (herring, navaga, flounder) is being studied; and work is being done on the breeding and raising of salmon, trout and the by-stage acclimatization and naturalization of Pacific salmon: humpback salmon, dog salmon, coho and others. The feed base of the Barents Sea makes it possible to rely upon the acclimatization of cold-resistant Antarctic and Pacific species (nototenes, flounder, rasps, Kamchatka and blue crabs, and other invertebrates). Work is being done on the cultivation of laminaria, midia and scallops and others.

In the Baltic Sea greatest interest is attached to the enclosure and in several instances the basin breeding of salmon, whitefish, flounder and carp. The breeding and pastured raising of the Baltic salmon may be of substantial importance (assuming the appropriate international agreement can be reached).

At present in the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, the Caspian Sea and other seas located in the southern zone of the USSR, great successes have been achieved in the reproduction generatively of freshwater fish: sturgeon, salmon, white salmon, herbivora and carp. A significant portion of the fish catch here comes from subjects of breeding and acclimatization.

The outstanding results of breeding, raising and the subsequent pastured raising of sturgeon in the basin of the Caspian Sea are well known; this development has made it possible to increase the supply of these fish (and thereby their catch) and provides the opportunity (under the stipulation that the northern rivers are diverted) to begin realization of the state task to convert the Caspian Sea into the "sturgeon sea", which is being helped by the successful acclimatization of the most important food subjects in it.

One can expect much of the creation of a high-quality prolific hybrid of the beluga and sterlet - bester, which has become an outstanding subject for enclosure and pastured breeding. Positive results are seen in the first efforts to expand the assortment of commercial sea ichthyofauna of the basins of the southern seas through the establishment of the striped bass, steelhead salmon and several other inhabitants of the southern hemisphere.

Good results have been achieved in the artificial breeding of fish in the Black Sea basin, where methods for stimulating spawning and obtaining quality roe of two species of gray

mullet (striped mullet and singil) and two flounders (kalkan and glossa) with the subsequent raising in experimental conditions.

Here it is possible to develop several types of culturing farms in which hardy fry will be raised to increase the number of populations (flounder, gray mullet, glossa, steelhead salmon, and striped bass), for the commercial breeding on a natural feed base in water tanks (gray mullet and gobies) and for the commercial breeding in enclosed systems (flounder, glossa, steelhead salmon and striped bass).

The Caspian Sea basin in addition to further development of efforts to increase the number of sturgeon and semi-anadromous fish can be used as a fattening water impoundment for the pastured raising of Pacific salmon.

In the Sea of Azov the most promising subjects of cultivation are carp and bester in enclosures and taking into consideration the raising of the total salinity of the Sea of Azov - the enclosure raising of eels, glossa and gobies and also the acclimatization of the striped bass and several other fish.

The shelf of the fareastern seas shows great promise for the development of mariculture. The raising of laminaria has been established here on a commercial basis. Work has been started to create plantations of oysters, scallops, midia and others. Particular importance is attached to work on the breeding, raising and the pastured raising of Pacific salmon.

The largescale breeding and pastured raising of such coastal fish as the flounder, gray mullet, rasp, sea perch, smelt and others may provide a significant impact in raising the productivity of the coastal regions of the Sea of Japan and the southern portion of the Sea of Okhotsk.

To increase the number of local populations of these species the creation along the coast of underwater reefs, which make it possible to transform the monotonous underwater landscapes having created within their boundaries concealment for fish and convenient places for spawning and habitation by fry is particularly important. The practice of creating spacious zones of underwater reefs along the coasts of Japan provided excellent results and promoted a rise in fish productivity of many coastal areas.

There is no doubt that artificially created spawning grounds for the herring of the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk are very promising.

Thus, marine biological resources are and will remain the basic source for supplementing the ever-growing demand of man for aquatic animal and vegetation. However, this can be achieved only if there is a radical change in the attitude of people toward the use of these riches. The basic methods for the further and more substantial increase in catch must be the large-scale development of the business in subjects of a low trophic level (primarily Antarctic krill), the carrying out of extensive bioreclamation work and the creation of man-controlled marine (and freshwater) farms for the raising of water subjects.

This is a tremendous and noble yet difficult task, the solution of which can be furthered by the joining together and coordination of the efforts of the scientists of the entire planet.

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## SOVIET COMMENTARY ON 'FLAGS OF CONVENIENCE'

Moscow VODNIY TRANSPORT in Russian 19 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by I. Konstantinov: "Who is Flying 'Flags of Convenience'"]

[Text] In Geneva in the Palace of Nations the International conference on the problem of the so-called "flags of convenience, which was organized by UNCTAD [United Nations Conference of Trade and Development], recently came to an end.

The practice of open registration of a fleet, which exists in some countries, as, for example, in Liberia, is very common among ship owners of the developed capitalist nations. In this manner they manage to avoid high taxation of their profits in their country. In addition, the substitution of the flag significantly reduces expenditures for operating ships. Considering the lack of special legislation in open registration nations covering the matter of sea transport, western ship owners sharply cut back on costs for maintaining their ships in the necessary technical condition and use ships that do not meet generally accepted standards and norms and the requirements of international conventions.

In the pursuit of excess profits western ship owners are transferring more and more ships to "flags of convenience". As early as the beginning of the 1970s there were 21.6 percent of such ships in world tonnage; and by the middle of 1977 this figure had increased to 31.7 percent. According to predictions of the Bremen Institute of Marine Economics, by 1986 40 percent of the world's merchant fleet will be under "flags of convenience".

The main countries now permitting the open registration of ships are Liberia, Panama, Cyprus, Singapore. The small country of Liberia has, according to official statistics, the world's largest merchant fleet - 81,528 thousand registered tons. Last year alone Liberia's fleet grew by 1,337,000 tons. The annual income from registering the ships of other countries brings Liberia 11 million American dollars.

Ships flying "flags of convenience" are particularly concentrated in the hands of the USA, Greece, Japan and Hong Kong. These four countries own



no less than 74.9 percent by deadweight of the world's open registration merchant fleet, including 83 percent of the tankers, 69.5 percent of the bulk carriers and combination ships, and 37 percent of the refrigerator ships. American shipowners have hidden under "flags of convenience" more than 65 million tons, Hong Kong has hidden 42 million tons, Greece 30 million tons, and Japan 22 million tons. Approximate estimates show that ships under "flags of convenience" earn an annual income of more than 25 billion dollars.

The uncontrolled growth of the fleet in open registration countries has aggravated the already drawn out crisis of world shipping caused by the slump in the economy of the developed capitalist nations and the reduction in the volumes of world trade. It has a particularly negative impact upon the development of the national fleets of the developing nations. Ships flying "flags of convenience" are a large threat to the security of seafaring and the environment - they are firmly in first place as concerns level of accident rate.

The problem of substitute flags and the related economic, legal, social and technical questions have been repeatedly raised by various international organizations at different conferences. But for fully understandable reasons each time such discussions have encountered the fierce resistance of western ship owners and transnational corporations. For several years this problem has been studied by a special international working group of UNCTAD. The group has 44 representatives from various nations in accordance with the principle of a just geographical distribution that is used by the United Nations.

Representatives of 38 nations - members and observers from international organizations - came to the session in Geneva. The secretariat of UNCTAD according to results of past discussions and in carrying out the recommendation of the Fifth Manila Session, presented for discussion the question concerning the by-stage curtailment of shipments on ships of open registration. Three reports were prepared which thoroughly examined the practice of operations of ships under "flags of convenience" and the possible consequences of abolishing the practice and also ways to gradually do away with it. At the very first sitting of the Geneva session sharp disagreements arose between the developing nations and the developed capitalist nations concerning the approach to the problem of "flags of convenience".

The representative of the majority of the developing nations (the group of "77") noted that the practice of open registration is rapidly expanding and crowding out other national fleets. The speaker announced that now the western shipowners will have the opportunity to receive profits from the registration of ships under "flags of convenience", without bearing any responsibility, while the developing nations will be unable to create their fleets.

The representatives of the socialist nations emphasized the negative role of open registration of ships for world shipping and the development of national fleets of the developing nations and supported the just demand to eliminate the institution of "flags of convenience"; they also expressed a readiness to participate in drawing up a convention on this problem.

Observers from the International Organization of Labor and the International Conference of Independent Trade Unions discussed the lack of control over ships under "flags of convenience" and favored the elimination of open registration.

The representatives from Liberia, Panama and Cyprus - the main nations of open registration, seeking to vindicate their profits, were opposed to eliminating the practice of "flags of convenience".

Delegates of the western shipowners actively sought to block passage of constructive decisions for reorganizing international shipping. They managed to conceal their inner disagreements and join together in resistance. At the first sitting of the session their representative, compressing his irritation and trying to make use of the inner contradictions in the group of developing nations, painted a gloomy picture of future shipping without "flags of convenience". Disregarding the interests of the developing nations, the speaker openly defended the piratical policy of the monopolies and expressed great-power doubts concerning the possibility of the developing nations being able to support their national fleets with personnel and financing.

The pressure of the delegates of the developed capitalistic nations was felt not only in the plenary sessions. They were very active in the lobbies, actively working on the representatives of the developing nations.

The American shipowners, who own one third of the ships under "flags of convenience", tried not to show their extreme interest and stayed in the background. But it was they who ordered, and the International Chamber of Commerce that presented to the session, a report on "Shipping of Open Registration", the basic conclusion of which was that it is not expedient to eliminate the practice of open registration.

Two draft resolutions were put before the concluding plenary sitting of the session.

The draft of the developing nations (the group of "77") proposed a by-stage abolition of the open registration of ships within a reasonable time period and recommended that the UNCTAD committee on maritime shipments reach a decision concerning the international document controlling such abolition. The socialist nations supported this resolution.

The draft of the developed capitalistic nations, although recognizing the unfavorable impact of open registration upon world shipping and particularly upon the fleets of the developing nations, called for no specific measures to eliminate this phenomenon. The enacting section of the draft was

limited only to general appeals to governments on private matters.

It was not possible to reach a unified resolution, because the two drafts were based on diametrically opposed points of view. In accordance with the rules of procedure, not having reached a consensus, the session passed both drafts to the UNCTAD committee on maritime shipments, which meets in September of this year, for review.

Thus ended this round of talks on the problem of abolishing "flags of convenience". The developed capitalistic nations, in words supporting the developing nations, in deeds have again refused to help them.

In conclusion it is necessary to note the positive shifts evolving from the Geneva session. Whereas previous conferences have only noted the negative aspect of the practice of "flags of convenience", the draft of the official resolution now includes the demand of the developing nations, which was supported by the socialist nations, to gradually abolish open registration.

There is no doubt that, in spite of the resistance of certain circles, such a decision will be made. It is impossible to halt the reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

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ICELAND MP ATTACKS DANISH DECISION ON GREENLAND

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 17-18 May 80 p 2

[Article by Throstur Haraldsson: "Iceland Disappointed over Denmark"]

[Text] "We are in sympathy with the interests of the Greenlanders, but we are very critical of expansion of the fisheries zone at East Greenland if it is to benefit only Norway and the EC countries," says Icelandic Althing [parliament] member Olafor Ragnar Grimsson to INFORMATION following the Danish Government's decision to expand the fisheries boundary at East Greenland to 200 nautical miles.

"We are afraid that behind the Danish decision, as well as Norway's tough position vis-a-vis us in the conflict about Jan Mayen, there lies a secret agreement between the EC and Norway, with the Danes as intermediaries," Grimsson continued.

No Greenlanders

"We fear that the Norwegians are planning to seize the entire catch of the small industrial fish, the capelan, at Jan Mayen and East Greenland, and that in return they are willing to give the EC countries larger quotas in the North Sea. Why else would the Danes expand the fisheries limit at East Greenland? I do not believe it is being done for the sake of the Greenlanders or for their own sake, for neither Greenland nor Danish vessels have thus far operated in these waters," Grimsson adds. According to Grimsson, who is a member of the Icelandic negotiations delegation in the conflict on Jan Mayen, it is feared in Iceland that if Norway gets its way, Iceland's share of the capelan catch around and north of Iceland will drop from 90 to 100 percent to 60 to 70 percent. Capelan products have been among Iceland's most important exports during the past 12 years.

Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen has confirmed to the RADIO JOURNAL that the Greenlanders have no fisheries interests in the area in question, at least no short term interests. The coast of East Greenland is for the most uninhabited, and no form of fishing is carried on there.

"We are very disappointed over the Danish attitude in this matter. We have many times attempted to contact the Greenland Home Rule directly in order to learn of its attitude in the matter, but the Danes have consistently prevented it, stating that it is the Danish Government as well as the Greenland Home Rule that have the responsibility for Greenland's foreign policy," Grimssoen concludes.

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ICELAND DEMANDS DANES USE ISLAND AS BASE LINE

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 15 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed Article: "Loss of Kolbeinsey Would Decrease Fisheries Jurisdiction by 9,400 Square Kilometers"]

[Text] "We reserve all rights concerning Kolbeinsey, which we have considered to be part of the Icelandic economic zone since the beginning. It has always been a base line point," said Hannes Hafstein, an official in the Foreign Ministry, in a conversation yesterday with MORGUNBLADID. Hafstein said that all countries except Denmark had recognized Kolbeinsey as a base line point for Icelandic economic jurisdiction, most recently Britain by agreement.

MORGUNBLADID asked Hafstein about exploratory talks which he, along with others, had held with Danish officials concerning the proposed extension of the Icelandic economic zone towards east Greenland. "We have made known our views on fisheries protection in this reas," said Hafstein, "and asked for cooperation.

Their reactions were very positive. They have been thinking in terms of cooperation of Danish and Icelandic fisheries experts, whom they think to have more expertise in this area than others.

These talks were strictly exploratory and preliminary."

"Kolbeinsey is gradually crumbling away and we have always been of the view that something must be done to keep this point above water," said Petur Sigurdsson, director of the Icelandic Coast Guard, in a conversation yesterday with MORGUNBLADID. "Nothing, however, has been done."

Gunnar Bergsteinsson, director of the Icelandic Sea Survey, said that there were no accurate comparative survey measurements for Kolbeinsey. "There has often been discussion of doing something to secure the position of Kolbeinsey," said Gunnar Bergsteinsson. "About 15 years ago a radar relay station was set up but it broke down and vanished the first year." "In my view it is only a matter of time until Kolbeinsey vanishes into the



sea. "It would take half a generation or one or two, but the cliff rock pillars are very loose and little stable, especially in terms of the encroachment of ocean ice," said captain Sigurdur Th. Arnason in a conversation with MORGUNNADIN yesterday. Sigurdur Th. Arnason had charge of the survey expedition sent to Kolbeinsey 4 or 5 years ago and the day before yesterday he flew over Kolbeinsey in an Icelandic Coast Guard aircraft.

Sigurdur Th. Arnason said that he recalled that the survey had revealed that Kolbeinsey was 8-9 m high and 35x45 m around. "It seemed to me yesterday that there had been no major changes and that these figures will stand for a while," he said. "But there has been little sea ice since then and I think that Kolbeinsey will resist the encroachment of the sea for a while yet.

It is ocean ice that damages it so badly. I have flown over it in an aircraft when the entire island was covered by ice. The pressure pushes the ice up over the island and the island can barely be seen as a dark gap between ice flows. I have also been there when the sea has covered it completely."

Sigurdur Th. Arnason said that he saw clearly yesterday that the stone pillar, set under the radar relay station in his time, was still standing and he said that he estimated it to be about 1 m on each side and 1.5-2 m high.

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## ILLEGAL COD FISHING BY FRG BOATS OFF GREENLAND CONTINUES

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Apr 80 p 10

[Text] The illegal German fishing for cod off Greenland is continuing. On Thursday the "Uranus" from Bremerhaven was seized by the Danish inspection ship "Ingolf" at a position about 200 km south of Tasiliag (Angmagalik) with 170 tons of fish in the hold, 70 tons of it cod.

The seized trawler is expected in Godthab sometime tomorrow (Sunday). On 21 April the West German skipper reported that he had only caught 6 tons of fish in all. The trawler will be turned over to the police and the shipping company can expect an enormous fine as well as confiscation of the cargo. The "Uranus" was fishing for the company Hoch See-Fischerel, Nordstern, Inc., Bremerhaven.

In fishing for rosefish an incidental catch of 10 percent of other types of fish is acceptable. This means that at most the "Uranus" would be allowed 17 tons of cod in its hold.

The illegal cod fishing of two German trawlers in February resulted in enormous fines and confiscation of the cargoes. West German authorities are getting ready for court action against a third German trawler, the "Julius Pickenpack," which fled the fishing inspection vessel.

The Greenland government and the Greenland Minister, Jorgen Peder Hansen, sharply criticized the illegal German fishing activity and West German authorities have promised stern action against violators. The West German fisheries minister, Josef Ertl, has requested a meeting with the Greenland minister concerning the cod war which will be discussed at the highest political level early this summer.

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DENMARK, FAEROES, NORWAY TO SHARE GREENLAND SHRIMP QUOTA

Gedthab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 10 Apr 60 p 13

[Text] Greenland, Denmark, the Faeroes and Norway will share in trial fishing for shrimp off the east coast with each land being given a 2500-ton quota.

The cabinet will discuss trial fishing for shrimp off the east coast of Greenland with Fisheries Minister Poul Dalsager and Greenland Minister Jorgen Peder Hansen at a meeting held in the period 9-11 April. The Norwegians expressed a desire to employ up to 15 vessels in this fishing exercise. But during an interpellation period in the National Assembly the cabinet member for business affairs, Lars Emil Johansen, said Norwegian involvement would be limited to nine vessels at most.

The Faeroese and the Danes are also interested in the trial fishing. It has been proposed that each of the three Nordic lands be given a quota of 2500 tons. This will be discussed at the meeting.

Greenland Taking Part Also

Lars Emil Johansen gave this information while answering a question from assembly member Niels Nielsen as to whether Greenland would also take part in shrimp fishing off East Greenland. Of course it will and Greenland will have the same quota as the others, namely 2500 tons.

Niels Nielsen also asked if the fines paid for illegal German trawler fishing could be used as security in connection with Greenland participation.

Lars Emil Johansen replied that fines for illegal fishing came under the state. No security has been given as yet for Greenland participation in the fishing experiment off the east coast. But the cabinet member was willing to investigate the possibility of providing security for Greenland participation in the fishing experiment.

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IMPLICATIONS OF LOS CONFERENCE PROPOSALS FOR FRANCE, DOM-TOM

Paris LE MATIN in French 14 Apr 80 p 12

[Article by Jean-Yves Drian, socialist deputy from Morbihan and member of the French delegation to the LOS conference: "France and the Sharing of the Seas"]

[Text] Since 1974, the UN member nations have held nine sessions in an attempt to perfect an international convention on their rights in maritime matters, that is to say in fact on how to share the colossal wealth of the ocean. The ninth session, held in New York, has just adjourned its work, which will be taken up again in August, and there is every reason to believe that this last meeting will be successful. For the first time, in fact, it does indeed seem that an agreement from which France will emerge a winner is in view. Everything is working out for the best, then? No, says Jean-Yves Drian, a member of the French delegation, because the sharing toward which we are moving will only leave droplets of the ocean to the already-neglected countries of the Third World. This is the same as saying that it is a victory which may well have no future. If this is not understood in time, we would be assuming the heavy responsibility of multiplying the risks of international tension, if not conflict, for the future. But it is not too late to reverse the engine.

That international negotiations on the law of the sea have been marking time and the possibility of failure at the conclusion, which is approaching moreover, of a conference which has lasted more than 6 years are not entirely displeasing to the French government. Its representatives have never, in fact, concealed their hostility to the principle of a global convention, imposed by the Third World, concerning all the problems linked with the use of the sea, that is to say general bargaining among the nations inevitably presuming certain sacrifices on the part of the large sea powers, the only

ones present on all fronts. Now from the obvious victim, which it was at the beginning, France has today become one of the great beneficiaries of the conference, to judge solely from the current gains in negotiations.

#### A Vast Empire

Profiting from the general movement toward national appropriation of the seas launched by the nations in the process of development, a movement which it initially broadly opposed, France has thus gained, and this time without a fight, a gigantic empire--third largest in the world in area, second only to those of the United States and Great Britain.

The now-irreversible attribution to the coastal nations of exclusive rights to the exploitation of the biological and mineral resources of the sea to a limit 370 kilometers off their coastlines in fact gives our country jurisdiction over an area of almost 11 million square kilometers, on condition however that we add to the 1 million square kilometers located off the European coasts of France the some 10 million resulting from our present sovereignty over the DOM-TOM [Overseas Departments and Territories].

Benefiting essentially, moreover, from the guarantees won by the USSR and the United States, objective allies in safeguarding their strategic interests, concerning free access for their war fleets and in particular their submarines, French diplomacy, unspectacularly but opportunistically, seems to have emerged from the subtle interplay of negotiations in New York advantageously.

And France would definitely not be in a better position, in view of these gains, if an agreement were reached on the exploitation of the sea beds, a crucial matter which is still a stumbling-block for the conference. In fact, a compromise between the industrialized countries and the Third World would entail at a minimum major restrictions on the freedom of action for private Western groups, which alone may have available within the short run the technology necessary to exploit the ores contained in the famous nodules deposited in the ocean bottom. This would mean, moreover, a new financial burden for the developed nations, which would be called upon to ensure the operation of an international exploitation body the activity of which would work exclusively to the benefit of the Third World.

On these results alone, who could basically take exception to the activities of our diplomats, the spokesmen for contradictory interests among which they have had to steer carefully within an area in which the egotistical concerns of nations have long prevailed over international solidarity, a factor in correcting geographic inequalities and disparities in development? Shouldn't we be pleased that for once there is a clear affirmation of our maritime ambitions, habitually neglected by government leaders, whose place has been taken in this instance by much more clear-sighted high officials?



We cannot, however, but publicly voice our concern about the current development of the negotiations in New York, which come very broadly within the framework of the current negotiations being pursued with the Third World concerning the establishment of a new international economic order. For, let us state it clearly, the sharing of the seas as it is being arranged now tends to aggravate the imbalance between the nations in the process of development and the industrialized countries, and to a lesser degree, within the Third World, and thus to multiply the risk of tension and conflict in the future.

#### Disappointed Hopes

The local Mediterranean or Latin American crises should not be allowed to obscure the realities of the new deal, in which the industrialized countries are the main beneficiaries. Of the 10 countries recovering the broadest maritime areas, 8 are among the most developed on the planet. Moreover, the technological lag of the majority of the nations in the process of development and the inadequacy of their own means of exploitation and supervision further substantially limit the area over which they exercise jurisdiction, which has hardly affected, for example, the foreign appropriation of the halieutic resources of Africa,\* made possible by financing and the wide use of flags of convenience.

As a result of the vicious effects and the lack of real guarantees for nations without a coastline, the sea bottom zone, that famous "joint heritage of mankind," has been the focus of all the disillusioned hopes of the Third World and the geographically least fortunate countries. Now here again, the correction is likely to be small, even supposing that an agreement can be reached. In fact, the international zone is tending to shrink because of the more and more extensive concept of the limits of the continental shelf, but above all, it is hard to see how the exploitation of the sea bottom, the royalties from which will be distributed among some hundred nations, could be reconciled with the national strategies for development, with the exception of some coastal countries ready for economic development, supposing further that the Western countries agree to real transfers of technology to them which, at the current stage in negotiation, does not seem certain. Now in addition the exploitation of the nodules\*\* may lead the countries in the process of development, which produce the same ores on land, into serious risks, by reducing their export income substantially.

Under these circumstances, whatever the final outcome of the conference may be, doubts about the stability of the international maritime order which will come out of New York or Caracas are justified, as is the fear that

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\*In 1977, more than 65 percent of the catch was effected by non-African vessels, mainly Soviet and Polish.

\*\*Fragments of rocks resting on the beds of the oceans and containing metal oxides.



unilateral decisions threatening freedom of navigation and thus the security of maritime supplies may be generalized.

### Toying With the Future

To these risks of tension must be added others specific for our country. The eagerness of France to derive benefit from its lesser possessions in the Pacific or Indian Oceans in order to create a maritime empire for itself has hardly strengthened the nobility of our image in the current negotiations. And the vicissitudes of the movement of the "76" challenging the legitimacy of the jurisdictional areas offshore of non-autonomous territories could tomorrow constrain the French nation to refuse to sign a possible treaty. Without a doubt, the practical scope of this exclusion should not be exaggerated, but how can we fail to see the risk of an international isolation which would inevitably strengthen the movement challenging our overseas provinces--an isolation increased by the constantly defensive attitude adopted by France concerning the sea beds.

Opposed to any strengthening of international authority, it continues to be very reticent where the financial guarantees required for the launching of exploitation are concerned. This policy finds its justification today in the refusal of the Third World to contribute any real support to French efforts to oppose or ameliorate the dominant positions the American trusts cannot fail to obtain because of their technological and financial weight, assuming the hypothesis of an agreement. The only European country to have an autonomous industrial strategy in the nodule field, our country would be running the risk in the final analysis of paying the cost of a confrontation between the United States and the Third World which it would have contributed to creating.

In the same connection, how can one imagine that the real efforts of our diplomats, goaded by the Amoco-Cadiz catastrophe, to increase the authority to intervene and the campaign against pollution by coastal nations will not be affected by this international isolation of France.

Neither opportunism nor a policy of waiting are in order now: it is necessary to reverse engines beginning today. Indeed the path is narrow and the times hardly favorable to the Third World plight of the last decade. But it is still possible to act: by clearly asserting our will to see the final adoption of a global convention and contributing to the reaching of an agreement on the ocean beds by specific financial commitments; by accepting the principle of partial allocation to the Third World of the resources of the continental shelf beyond 200 miles; by proposing regional agreements for this development, integrating the exploitation of halieutic and mineral resources in all the zones in which France is territorially involved (Indian Ocean, Pacific, Caribbean) and thus effectively joining in the implementation of a regional strategy for development.

Finally, it is necessary, and urgently, to assert the principle of priority allocation to the peoples of the DOM-TOM of the resources of these territories, guaranteeing its implementation by legal measures making it possible to extend the authority of the local assemblies to the exploitation of these resources, and thus facilitating the transitions required by the new situation.

In the name of the defense of French interests, we are toying with the future at the risk of the imposition in the end of destructive revisions. The new sharing of the seas today poses a challenge to our clear thinking.

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